DECEMBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2585.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for the gradual abolition of Slavery.*
(Printed for conſideration.)

WHEN we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition, to which the arms and tyranny of Great-Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been expoſed, and how miraculouſly our wants in many inſtances have been ſupplied and our deliverances wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict; we are unavoidably led to a ſerious and grateful ſenſe of the manifold bleſſings which we have undeſervedly received from the hand of that Being, from whom every good and perfect gift cometh.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us; and a releaſe from that ſtate of thraldom, to which we ourſelves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every proſpect of being delivered. It is not for us to enquire, why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the ſeveral parts of the earth were diſtinguiſhed by a difference in feature or complexion. It is ſufficient to know, that all are the work of an Almighty Hand. We find, in the diſtribution of the human ſpecies, that the moſt fertile, as well as the moſt barren parts of the earth, are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours and from each other, from whence we may reaſonably, as well as religiouſly, infer, that he, who placed them in their various ſituations, hath extended equally his care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies.

We eſteem it a peculiar bleſſing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more ſtep to univerſal civilization, by removing as much as poſſible the ſorrows of thoſe, who have lived in undeſerved bondage; and from which, by the aſſumed authority of the Kings of Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained.

Weaned by a long courſe of experience from thoſe narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindneſs and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourſelves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the bleſſings which we have received, to manifeſt the ſincerity of our profeſſion, and to give a ſubſtantial proof of our gratitude. AND WHEREAS the condition of theſe perſons, who have heretofore been denominated negroe and mulatto ſlaves, has been attended with circumſtances which not only deprived them of the common bleſſings that they were by nature entitled to, but has caſt them into the deepeſt afflictions, by an unnatural ſeparation and ſale of huſband and wife from each other, and from their children; an injury, the greatneſs of which can only be conceived, by ſuppoſing that we were in the ſame unhappy caſe.

In juſtice therefore to perſons ſo unhappily circumſtanced, and who, having no proſpect before them whereon they may reſt their ſorrows and their hopes, have no reaſonable inducement to render that ſervice to ſociety, which they otherwiſe might; and alſo in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance, from that ſtate of unconditional ſubmiſſion, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain;

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all perſons, as well negroes and mulattos, as others, who ſhall be born within this State, from and after the paſſing of this Act, ſhall not be deemed and conſidered as ſervants for life, or ſlaves; and that all ſervitude for life, or ſlavery of children, in conſequence of the ſlavery of their mothers, in the caſe of all children born within this State from and after the paſſing of this Act as aforeſaid, ſhall be, and hereby is, utterly taken away, extinguiſhed and forever aboliſhed.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every negroe and mulatto child born within this State, after the paſſing of this Act aforeſaid, who would, in caſe this Act had not been made, have been born a ſervant for years, or life, or a ſlave, ſhall be deemed to be, and ſhall be, by virtue of this Act, the ſervant of ſuch perſon, or his or her aſſigns, who would, in ſuch caſe, have been entitled to the ſervice of ſuch child, until ſuch child ſhall attain unto the age of twenty-eight years; in the manner and on the conditions whereon ſervants bound by indenture for four years are or may be retained and holden; and ſhall be liable to like correction and puniſhment; and intitled to like relief, in caſe he or ſhe be evilly treated by his or her maſter or miſtreſs; and to like freedom dues and other privileges, as ſervants bound by indenture for four years are or may be intitled; unleſs the perſon to whom the ſervice of any ſuch child ſhall belong, ſhall abandon his or her claim to the ſame; in which caſe, the Overſeers of the poor of the city, townſhip or diſtrict, reſpectively, where ſuch child ſhall be ſo abandoned, ſhall by indenture bind out every child ſo abandoned as an apprentice, for a time not exceeding the age herein before limited for the ſervice of ſuch children.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon, who now is, or hereafter ſhall be the owner of any negroe or mulatto ſlave or ſervant for life, or years, now within this State, or his lawful attorney, ſhall on or before the ſaid day of next, deliver or cauſe to be delivered in writing, to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or to the Clerk of the Court of Record of the city of Philadelphia, in which he or ſhe ſhall reſpectively inhabit, the name and ſirname and occupation or profeſſion of ſuch owner, and the name of the county and townſhip, diſtrict or ward, wherein he or ſhe reſideth, and alſo the name and names of any ſuch ſlave and ſlaves, and ſervant and ſervants for life or years, together with their ages and ſexes ſeverally and reſpectively ſet forth and annexed, by ſuch perſon owned or ſtatedly employed, and then being within this State, in order to aſcertain and diſtinguiſh the ſlaves and ſervants for life and years within this State, who ſhall be ſuch on the ſaid day of from all other perſons, which particulars ſhall by ſaid Clerk of the Seſſions and Clerk of ſaid City Court be entered in a book to be provided for that purpoſe by ſaid Clerk; and that no negroe or mulatto now within this State ſhall from and after the ſaid day of be deemed a ſlave or ſervant for life or years, unleſs his or her name ſhall be entered as aforeſaid on ſuch record, except the negroe and mulatto children that have been born ſince the paſſing of this Act; and except, alſo, ſuch negroe and mulatto ſlaves and ſervants as are hereinafter excepted; the ſaid Clerk to be entitled to a fee of for each ſlave or ſervant ſo entered as aforeſaid, from the reſpective owner or maſter.

Provided always, That if any perſon in whom the ownerſhip or right to the ſervice of any negroe or mulatto ſhall be veſted at the paſſing of this Act, (other than ſuch as are herein before excepted,) his or her heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, and all and every of them ſeverally, ſhall be liable to the Overſeers of the Poor of the city, townſhip or diſtrict, to which any ſuch negroe or mulatto ſhall become chargeable, for ſuch neceſſary expence, with coſts of ſuit thereon, as ſuch Overſeers may be put to, through the neglect of the owner, maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch negroe or mulatto, notwithſtanding the name and other deſcriptions of ſuch negroe or mulatto ſhall not be entered and recorded as aforeſaid; unleſs ſuch negroe or mulatto ſhall at the paſſing of this Act be under the age of ſixteen years, and unleſs his or her maſter or owner ſhall, before ſuch ſlave or ſervant paſs his or her ſixteenth year, execute and record in the proper county, a deed or inſtrument, ſecuring to ſuch ſlave or ſervant, his or her freedom, when ſuch ſlave or ſervant ſhall attain the age of Twenty-eight years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the offences and crimes of negroes and mulattos, as well ſlaves and ſervants as freemen, ſhall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and puniſhed, in like manner as the offences and crimes of the other inhabitants of this State are and ſhall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and puniſhed, and not otherwiſe; except that a ſlave ſhall not be admitted to bear witneſs againſt a freeman.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in all caſes wherein ſentence of death ſhall be pronounced againſt a ſlave, the jury by whom he or ſhe ſhall be tried ſhall appraiſe and declare the value of ſuch ſlave; and in caſe ſuch ſentence be executed, the court ſhall make an order on the State Treaſurer, payable to the owner for the ſame, and for the coſts of proſecution, but in caſe of a remiſſion or mitigation, for the coſts only.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the reward for taking up runaway and abſconding negroe and mulatto ſlaves and ſervants, and the penalties for enticing away, dealing with, or harbouring, concealing or employing negroe and mulatto ſlaves and ſervants, ſhall be the ſame, and ſhall be recovered in like manner, as in caſe of ſervants bound for four years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no man or woman of any nation or colour, except the negroes or mulattos who ſhall be regiſtered as aforeſaid, ſhall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged or holden, within the territories of this Commonwealth, as ſlaves or ſervants for life, but as freemen and free women; except the domeſtic ſlaves attending upon Delegates in Congreſs from the other American States, foreign Miniſters and Conſuls, and perſons paſſing through or ſojourning in this State, and not becoming reſident therein; and ſeamen employed in ſhips, not belonging to any inhabitant of this State, nor employed in any ſhip owned by any ſuch inhabitant; provided ſuch domeſtic ſlaves be not aliened or ſold to any inhabitant, nor (except in the caſe of Members of Congreſs, Foreign Miniſters and Conſuls) retained in this ſtate longer than ſix months.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this Act, nor any thing in it contained, ſhall not give any relief or ſhelter to any abſconding or runaway negroe or mulatto ſlave or ſervant, who has abſented himſelf or ſhall abſent himſelf from his or her owner, maſter or miſtreſs, reſiding in any other State or Country, but ſuch owner, maſter or miſtreſs, ſhall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his ſlave or ſervant, as he might have had, in caſe this Act had not been made: And that all negroe and mulatto ſlaves now owned, and heretofore reſident in this State, who have abſented themſelves, or been clandeſtinely carried away, or who may be employed abroad as ſeamen, and have not returned or been brought back to their owners, maſters or miſtreſſes, before the paſſing of this Act, may within five years be regiſtered as effectually, as is ordered by this Act, concerning thoſe who are now within the State, on producing ſuch ſlave before any two Juſtices of the Peace, and ſatisfying the ſaid Juſtice by due proof of the former reſidence, abſconding, taking away, or abſence of ſuch ſlave as aforeſaid; who thereupon ſhall direct and order the ſaid ſlave to be entered on the record as aforeſaid.

AND WHEREAS attempts may be made to evade this Act, by introducing into this State negroes and mulattos, bound by covenant to ſerve for long and unreaſonable terms of years, if the ſame be not prevented.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no covenant of perſonal ſervitude or apprenticeſhip whatſoever, ſhall be valid or binding on a mulatto or negroe for a longer time than ſeven years; unleſs ſuch ſervant or apprentice were at the commencement of ſuch ſervitude or apprenticeſhip under the age of twenty-one years; in which caſe, ſuch negroe or mulatto may be holden as a ſervant or apprentice, reſpectively, according to the covenant, as the caſe ſhall be, until he or ſhe ſhall attain the age of twenty-eight years, but no longer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and five, intitled, "An Act for the trial of negroes;" and another Act of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-five, intitled "An Act for the better regulating of negroes in this Province;" and another Act of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred ſixty and one, intitled "An Act for laying a duty on negroe and mulatto ſlaves imported into this Province;" and alſo, another Act of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, paſſed in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, intitled "An Act for making perpetual An Act for laying a duty on negroe and mulatto ſlaves imported into this Province, and for laying an additional duty on ſaid ſlaves;" ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in anſwer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November* 27, 1778.

THE King's ſpeech having been read, the *Duke of Chandos* moved, that an humble addreſs, &c.

His exordium or opening contained a view or counter-view of the many public and private virtues of the Sovereign, and the obſtinacy, baſeneſs and ingratitude of his rebellious ſubjects in America; a Prince, he ſaid, who had made the conſtitution the rule of his government, and the happineſs and proſperity of his people the great leading objects of his life.

After ſome further teſtimonies to the ſame purport, his Grace conſidered the ſeveral paragraphs in the ſpeech, in the order they were delivered. He ſaid, hiſtory had as yet furniſhed no example of the kind, that in a time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint, the Court of France, contrary to the faith of treaties, the rights of Sovereigns, and the uſages of independent States, not only entered into engagements with the leaders of rebellion in America, but had committed hoſtilities on the faithful ſubjects, and actually invaded the dominions of the Britiſh crown in America and the Weſt-Indies. This his Grace animadverted upon, obſerving that it was both baſe, treacherous, inſidious, and every way unjuſtifiable and unprecedented. He took a retroſpective view of the repeated aſſurances of amity and ſincerity given by that perfidious Court, while they were ſecretly encouraging, fomenting and aſſiſting rebels in arms againſt their lawful Sovereign, until the moment arrived that they imagined they could, from the embroiled ſituation of our affairs, publicly avow that perfidy, which in the early ſtages of the diſpute they ſo earneſtly laboured to conceal. This circumſtance, joined to the conſequences which were juſtly to be dreaded, if not timely guarded againſt, would, he truſted, be ſufficient to produce unanimity among their Lordſhips and the nation at large, and create a proper ſenſe of the injuries attempted to be put upon it, and of the wound which its honour had received.

His Grace entered particularly into the endeavours uſed by his Majeſty to promote the happineſs of all his ſubjects ſince he came to reign over them; and how ſecurely their Lordſhips and the nation might truſt to his wiſdom and paternal care, for a reſtoration of peace, whenever it could be effected conſiſtently with the honour, intereſt and rights of this country.

He ſaid, vigorous meaſures were the only ſure and honourable means of defeating the deſigns of our enemies, and of procuring public ſafety. The preſent criſis, he acknowledged, was critical, and in ſome reſpects alarming. It was big with difficulty, and portended danger. France and America were combined; they were connected in the moſt unnatural alliance; other powers might interfere; the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of friendſhip and neutrality were not wanting; but it was prudent to be prepared for the worſt that might happen. In either event, however, nothing but the moſt rigorous and united exertions of this kingdom, and of every part of the empire, could promiſe to free us from our preſent perilous ſituation.

He obſerved, that although the vigorous efforts made in the courſe of the laſt campaign were not correſpondent to the public expectation, our commerce had been protected, and very conſiderable repriſals had been made on the enemy, in ſight of their own coaſts, by which they were ſorely diſtreſſed, and the captors and the nation proportionably enriched.

He returned to conſider the conduct of America, and ſaid the people of that country having obſtinately refuſed the late offers made them by the Britiſh Parliament, he truſted that the people of this country would unite, and no longer conſider the revolted Colonies as ſtruggling for the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, but as a ſovereign independent State, leagued with a foreign enemy for our deſtruction. Meaſures of force were therefore become neceſſary, meaſures calculated to defeat and diſſolve ſo unnatural an alliance, whatever appearances might in ſome particulars indicate to the contrary; but that the ſpirit and reſources of this country were yet fully equal to the chaſtiſement of both our declared foes and rebellious ſubjects.

The Earl of Plymouth ſeconded the motion, and touched on the ſeveral points which had been ſpoken to by the noble Duke. He confeſſed that our affairs were in a very dangerous way; that the preſent was a moſt inauſpicious period, and called preſſingly for the inſtant aid of every heart and hand in the kingdom, to ward off the blow now meditating againſt us, and puniſh the faithleſs and perfidious aggreſſor.

His Lordſhip profeſſed himſelf entirely of the ſame opinion with the noble Duke, that nothing but the moſt rigorous and deciſive meaſures would anſwer any good end, nor nothing but force procure that juſtice, which would continue to be with-held ſo long as the aggreſſor was able to do ſo. The enemies of this country muſt firſt feel its reſentment in acts of power and hoſtility, before peace could be reſtored upon a ſafe and honourable footing. Any conceſſion on our part muſt be fatal: Our commerce and manufactures, which were the great ſources of our wealth and national power, muſt be ruined, if America ſhould be relinquiſhed. He ſaid he lived in a

great manufacturing county himſelf [Worceſterſhire] where he was a daily witneſs to the diſtreſſes of both the manufacturers and thoſe whom they employed. The manufacturers had ceaſed to carry on their buſineſs, for want of vent or market; and the working mechanics were in the utmoſt miſery and diſtreſs, and ſtarving for want of employment. He could relate ſeveral particular inſtances which came to his own immediate knowledge, but he ſhould only ſay generally, that in ſome of the towns immediately in his neighbourhood, he was acquainted with ſome opulent tradeſmen and manufacturers, who, inſtead of employing a hundred or fifty hands each, did not now employ above ten or five, or in that proportion. Whence he concluded, though no other motive of national honour or proper reſentment for the unprovoked injuries received from our foreign foes and rebellious ſubjects exiſted for purſuing the war both againſt France and America, it was now become an object of neceſſity, in order to procure a vent for our manufactures.

He ſaid he had often heard it dwelt upon by ſeveral noble Lords in that Houſe, that America would be able to reſiſt the utmoſt exertions of this country; that France would at length interfere in her ſupport; and frequently ſince he had heard great merit taken on the ſcore of thoſe predictions; but the final event thereof was not yet known, nor were the authors always juſtified in what they ſaid. Among other aſſertions, he remembered to have heard it inſiſted upon from the ſame quarter that the militia, if called out into actual ſervice, would never anſwer the purpoſe of national defence; the contrary had been proved in the courſe of the preceding ſummer and autumn. He believed thoſe who were moſt ſanguine in this opinion would agree with him, that there never appeared a finer body of men, nor better diſciplined, conſidering the ſhortneſs of the time they were inſtructed in the uſe of arms. He therefore had no doubt but ſeveral other predictions of the ſame tendency would be proved equally erroneous; the paſſage in the ſpeech contained the fulleſt refutation of what had been ſo confidently pronounced on this head; for he could affirm it was literally true, but the perſonal teſtimony of his Majeſty put it beyond doubt;—"his being a witneſs of that public ſpirit, ſteady ardour, and that love of their country, which animate and unite all ranks of his faithful ſubjects, and which cannot fail of making this country ſafe at home, and reſpected abroad."

His Lordſhip concluded with giving it as his firm opinion, that the meaſures recommended from the throne were the beſt, if not the only means now left of procuring public ſafety, and of avoiding that public diſgrace and ignominy, which muſt follow any conceſſion or humiliating terms which a miſtaken prudence and timidity might ſuggeſt, or an inſolent and perfidious enemy think proper to preſcribe. He would therefore give his hearty aſſent to the addreſs moved by the noble Duke.

The Earl of Coventry roſe, he ſaid, to repeat his former opinion reſpecting America, which he had never altered ſince it became a ſubject of debate of late years in that Houſe, but had been uniformly directed to impreſs this one important truth on their Lordſhips, which was, that the attempt to coerce America, be the events of war ever ſo favourable, was a meaſure hazardous in the onſet, ſeemingly impracticable in the execution, and if even proſperous, infinitely pernicious and impolitic. This was an opinion he ever held, and would never retract. He wiſhed, in the language of a noble Lord in that Houſe [Lord Bute] on a former occaſion, to have that opinion engraved on his tomb-ſtone. The noble Lord applied the ſaying to the peace of Paris. He did not mean by the alluſion to cenſure that peace; he believed it was the beſt that could be made, allowing for the then exiſting circumſtances of this country, and the general ſtate of affairs in Europe; but while he acknowledged this, he wiſhed to be clearly underſtood, that although he meant no reflection on its author, that the bad uſe of that peace ſince its ratification was the grand ſource, he apprehended, from whence all our preſent public calamities had flowed.

As to the motion made by the noble Duke, he could by no means aſſent to it in its preſent form, and in the terms in which it was drawn up. Being averſe to the proſecution of the American war in every precedent ſtage, it could hardly be expected that he would lend his approbation in the preſent inſtance, when ſo many additional reaſons confirmed him in his former diſſent. He did not come prepared to propoſe any amendment, nor did he ſee what amendment could meet his ideas, without altering the tenor of the whole addreſs; otherwiſe he ſhould very readily ſupport every meaſure, which would go to ſeparate the idea of making war upon France, diſtinctly from America. So far he was ready to co-operate in any ſteps neceſſary for carrying on a war againſt our foreign foes; but he begged leave to repeat, that experience had ſtrengthened his former opinion, and ſupplied him with additional reaſons, ariſing both internally and externally, to adviſe a diſcontinuance of hoſtilities againſt America, as the only means left of reſtoring that country to the Britiſh empire, or at leaſt inducing her to act a neutral part.

To go into the queſtion, as it preſented itſelf to their Lordſhips, it would be neceſſary to conſider it previouſly, as connected with many relative and collateral circumſtances. This could be only drawn from facts, or from fair and candid reaſonings on thoſe facts. The former would be the actual ſtate of this country, at the commencement of the conteſt, and at preſent; to compare thoſe periods, and from thence determine on the probability of ſucceſs. The ſame mode of inveſtigation would be neceſſary in reſpect of America; look at her, ſee what ſhe was, and what ſhe is. He would, however, as the point of moſt immediate conſequence, conſider the internal and external ſtate of this country.

This be affirmed, when properly conſidered, would be found to be moſt deplorable indeed! Our armies were either mouldering away by death, deſertion and ſickneſs, or reduced by loſs in battle; were defeated, or captives, or acting upon the defenſive. Our navy was far from being in that formidable and reſpectable ſtate it was hoped and expected. Our manufacturers were unemployed, and ſtarving, and burtheuſome to their reſpective pariſhes, as had been well obſerved by the noble Earl who ſeconded the addreſs. Our commerce was declining or ſuſpended, and was carried on upon ſuch a riſque, and on ſuch high premiums of inſurance, as to render it but of ſmall advantage to the merchant, and burthenſome to the conſumer. Public credit drawing faſt towards annihilation. Our ſtocks fallen nearly as low as at the concluſion of the late war, and their ruin ſuſpended only by a thread, which the leaſt adverſe accident would probably cut aſunder. Private diſſipation and public rapine daily encreaſing. Divided councils, and a general inattention to the concerns of the nation, almoſt univerſally ſpread through every rank of people. Without allies, upon motives of mere intereſt, or friends, from motives of affection, formed, he ſaid, but the rough outlines of the cauſes of our weakneſs. Such a ſcene of national diſtreſs, and external imbecility, muſt give the moſt heart-felt concern to the few who had ſtill the honour and intereſt of their country implanted in their minds. He acknowledged that it was a melancholy picture, but if it was a faithful one, it ought not to be concealed from the public; becauſe, without knowing the nature and extent of the evil, it would be impoſſible to provide a proper remedy.

A thorough reformation, he ſaid, if the facts ſtated by him were true (which he believed would hardly be controverted) became abſolutely neceſſary. The conſtitution muſt be brought back to its firſt principles. Penſions, ſinecures, and all the engines of a corrupt government, muſt be totally abandoned. The Augean ſtable muſt be thoroughly cleanſed; public ſpirit muſt be cultivated, encouraged, and nourithed by thoſe who hold the reins of government, and private and perſonal intereſt made to give way to that of the public ſtate. But we have loſt the man, ſaid he, who was equal to the accompliſhment of this Herculean taſk [Lord Chatham]. Alas! he is no more; we have loſt the man, who, by his example, was capable of ſowing the ſeeds of public virtue, of bringing it to maturity, of calling it into the ſervice of the ſtate, and to the moſt glorious purpoſes. While we had that man, whom I eſteemed as the Palladium of his country, I looked upon this iſland as invincible; ſince he went, like the Trojans, I begin to deſpair. Yet we ſhould not become deſperate, but reſolve to wiſely employ the means ſtill in our power. We ſhould ſtill hope for the beſt, were our councils judiciouſly directed. Let us but once get rid of this American war, and I doubt not but we ſhall be ſtill able to counteract and baffle the deſigns of all our enemies, however numerous and formidable. The point he ſhou'd particularly ſpeak to, for the reaſons before aſſigned, was, how we were to extricate ourſelves from our preſent difficulties, and avoid the abſolute ruin of the empire, or rather the remaining part of it. This chiefly, he thought, depended upon putting a ſpeedy end to the American war, and the mode of doing it. To determine which, it would be neceſſary to take the queſtion in three different points of view, as preſenting ſo many different meaſures.

Should it be effected—by adopting a new ſyſtem of coercion?—by declaring America independent?—or determining nothing as to the ſecond queſtion, and only withdrawing our fleets and armies?

On the firſt of theſe he aſked, was it practicable, would it be wiſe, to riſque further events, which might lead to defeat and inevitable ruin? Here he contraſted the ſtate of this country, at this time, with what it was at the commencement of the three laſt campaigns. Were our armies more numerous, or better diſciplined after the loſs of ſo many thouſands, than before we loſt a ſingle man? Were our finances upon a better footing, after expending thirty five millions of money, than before we ſpent a ſhilling? Was America weaker now, when joined with France, than when ſhe contended with us ſingle handed? Or was the diſtance leſſened, and the winds and waves become more obedient to our command? Had we now more able and experienced Generals or Admirals? Had we procured new and powerful allies? Were we better united? Or were Miniſters more fully confided in? Theſe queſtions, he ſaid, muſt be uniformly anſwered in the negative. What, then, could be our motive for proſecuting a war, under ſuch apparent diſadvantages? The general anſwer given was, that any war, however dangerous or expenſive, was preferable to an inglorious peace. He contended, that the word inglorious was merely a relative term; that it referred to the exiſting circumſtances, or meant nothing. What might ſeem an inglorious peace, under ſome circumſtances, might prove a very wiſe and honourable one under others. On this ground, he ſhould think going to war (the events of which no man could foretel, and which, if unfavourable, muſt end in the ruin of this country) would be a very hazardous experiment; the riſque and the probabilities ought to be ſeriouſly conſidered, and the advantages and diſadvantages balanced. For his part, ſo far as America was concerned, he was well ſatisfied that a war, merely taken up for conqueſt, or unconditional ſubmiſſion, muſt miſcarry. He therefore conjured their Lordſhips to look with attention at the preſent ſituation of public affairs; to recollect the bad ſucceſs of almoſt every meaſure purſued againſt America, and the preſent effect and probable conſequences of the war, to the commerce, character, and glory of this nation. He doubted not but many Lords, who had formerly approved of the meaſures of Adminiſtration, from a hope of ſucceſs, now thought very differently of thoſe meaſures; that they ſaw the American war as a matter that involved infinite miſchief on the kingdom, and might, if purſued, be the cauſe of its final ruin.

With regard to the ſecond queſtion, the declaring America independent, it was what ſtruck him as the wiſeſt ſtep to be taken, as matters now ſtood. "Do it fairly, do it fully, and then we ſhall have leiſure to puniſh France for her perfidy, and to recover ourſelves from the danger and damage we have long been expoſed to, and have already in part ſo ſeverely felt." It was madneſs to perſevere in purſuing an object, now become utterly impracticable to attain. America might yet court a political connection with this country; if not, ſhe might find it her intereſt to form a commercial one with it; and though ſhe ſhould decline either, he thought it much better to ceaſe hoſtilities againſt her, becauſe if we could derive no advantage in the way of friendſhip, meaſures of force muſt inevitably terminate in our deſtruction.

The third queſtion, that of withdrawing our fleets and armies, ſubſtantially amounted to the ſecond, which could not be put in practice, without a tacit acknowledgment of American independence, though not an avowed one. Beſides, withdrawing the troops without ſuch an acknowledgment would bear the appearance of a dormant claim, ſuſpended, but not relinquiſhed, and would create an enmity, jealouſy and ill-will, little ſhort of a continuance of actual hoſtilities. Such therefore being the caſe, and the probable circumſtances of either of the other meaſures, he would adviſe the declaring of America at once independent, and ſuffering her to become a ſeparate ſtate.

His Lordſhip declared what he now ſaid contained his real ſentiments, abſtracted from any views of party or any other motives whatever, but an earneſt and anxious deſire of reſcuing his country from the ruin which ſeemed ready to burſt on it. He had given them fully, but cautiouſly; wiſhing to avoid giving offence to any one man, or ſett of men. He was convinced, however prevalent a contrary opinion might be, this country could never recover its former glory and luſtre till the government was new modelled; how far that might be practicable, he did not pretend to ſay. His Lordſhip concluded, by aſſuring their Lordſhips that he would be extremely glad to agree with the addreſs, were it in his power to do ſo conſiſtently with his conſcience; but he could never think of approving any ſyſtem of war, which would directly or eventually go to adviſe his Majeſty to a further proſecution of that againſt America.

Earl of Briſtol: It is with the greateſt concern, and no leſs reluctance, that I find myſelf obliged to oppoſe a motion which ſeems to convey any appearance of expreſſing our attachment, affection and duty for his Majeſty; nor would I now do it, though compelled to it by that duty I owe my King and my country, did I not feel a conſciouſneſs that every action of my life has been ſuch as muſt convince the whole world of my invariable attachment, affection and loyalty to the King and his family, which is firmly rooted in my heart, and was in my earlieſt days nouriſhed by the principles of whiggiſm that has ever diſtinguiſhed my family, and from which no conſideration whatever ſhall make me deviate.

My Lords, I ſhall moſt undoubtedly continue to exert the privilege, which, thank God, our anceſtors left us, and which, notwithſtanding the times, we are not as yet deprived of—that of ſpeaking openly to your Lordſhips.

My Lords, the deplorable ſituation of this country, the integrity of Parliament, and the honour and reputation of every one of your Lordſhips, requires it from your Lordſhips particularly, and from every man who has an independent way of thinking, and who values the conſtitution of his country, and the welfare of our Sovereign, preferable to every other conſideration. My Lords, I therefore riſe to tell you my reaſons why I cannot give my aſſent to ſuch an addreſs as this is; an addreſs that comes here drawn up by either the oſtenſible or the hidden miniſter, to echo back his own words that we have juſt heard from the throne, and which are to be now ſprinkled with fulſome commendations of his own deſtructive counſels; which counſels have nearly brought theſe once flouriſhing kingdoms to ruin, the once wealthy inhabitants of them to beggary, and a once great and free people almoſt to ſlavery. No, my Lords, conſider the deplorable ſituation of your country, and let us, as has been the antient cuſtom of former Parliaments, let us at leaſt ſuſpend ſuch ſhameful adulations, and firſt examine the grievances of the people, enquire into the heavy burthens the people groan under, into the cauſes of the loſs of the greateſt part of the empire, into the diſagreeable diſappointments of our armies by land and ſea, into the alarming ſituation and almoſt total ruin of the fleet, into the occaſion of the loſs of a whole army at Saratoga; enquire into the diſmiſſion of ſo many Commanders in Chief by ſea and land, without any reaſons aſſigned, by which the nation is deprived of judging to whom they are to impute all theſe ſad diſaſters, which the people have a right to demand, after having given the immenſe ſums which they have, and which they can no longer ſupport, without ſome proſpect of a total and ſpeedy change of men and meaſures.

Let theſe, my Lords, be our firſt objects of enquiry, as they are very juſtly the firſt objects of the nation's attention; and if you wiſh to prove yourſelves the guardians of the people (the moſt noble and moſt valuable title a peer can boaſt of) inſtead of being thought the hired dependents of a miniſter (the moſt abject and degrading title any man can have) let the enquiries, I ſay, be our firſt and chief employments; and according to our reſolutions formed upon an impartial ſcrutiny on theſe heads, then, my Lords, propoſe ſuch a dutiful addreſs to the throne, as your own honour and ſituation dictates, as the voice and ſufferings of the people call for, and ſuch as your duty and loyalty to his Majeſty makes neceſſary.

My Lords, the grievances of the people are innumerable, and ſpring from a chain of diſappointments that have been brought on by counſels, which prove the counſellors not only unworthy the truſt repoſed in them, but that I fear they cannot be true friends to the family on the throne, and conſequently no friends to our glorious conſtitution. Theſe grievances flow alſo from a duplicity and utter incapacity of thoſe, who appear the oſtenſible reſpondents for ſome of the moſt material offices of the adminiſtration.

The heavy burthens which the people groan under are ſuch as I need not deſcribe; they are too ſufficiently felt by every one of your Lordſhips, and every man in the kingdom who does not partake of thoſe emoluments, penſions and perquiſites, which have been, and are ſtill, ſo ſhamefully and ſo laviſhly ſcattered upon the betrayers of the people.

The loſs of the greateſt part of the empire, alas! my Lords, that is alſo too obvious to need my reciting; let the blood and treaſure hourly ebbing out of theſe kingdoms, and which are ſent 3000 miles acroſs the ocean, vainly to endeavour to protect the little remains of a vaſt continent, prove the truth of that aſſertion.

The diſappointment of our arms by land and ſea needs no other proofs than the different manœuvres of our great army in America, and the untrophied return of our fleets into port every where. The alarming ſituation, and almoſt total ruin of our navy, is well known, and is what I ſhall take ſome other opportunity to expatiate upon. The diſmiſſion or recal of ſo many commanders in chief by land and ſea, without any enquiries, is unheard of, and whether they were diſmiſſed, or had leave to return to their commands, if they are ſuperſeded by others before the buſy ſcene of action is cloſed, it is much the ſame; if no leave is given for ſuch diſmiſſion, we muſt ſuppoſe thoſe officers hardly, cruelly, and unjuſtly dealt by, becauſe it leaves a ſuſpicion which you thereby deprive them of the power to wipe off.

My Lords, I could enumerate evils that have ſprung from each of theſe different heads, that would employ the whole day, as I could upon ſome others of as great conſequence with regard to the fleet, but which, as I told your Lordſhips, I ſhall take ſome other opportunity for. I ſee in the countenances of many of your Lordſhips that theſe evils are too recent, they are too generally known and felt, to require my further dwelling upon. And I am certain that many of your Lordſhips, who formerly thought it neceſſary to ſupport the Miniſters, by way of giving them what was called a fair trial, have ſince

condemned almoſt every ſtep that has been taken in conſequence of ſuch ſupport. Do not, therefore, my Lords, make yourſelves farther acceſſary to the crimes of ſuch miniſters, by continuing that ſupport, but endeavour to attone for the paſt, by uniting in delivering the King and the nation from the continuance of ſuch pernicious counſellors. I ſhall therefore hope, my Lords, you will ſuſpend any addreſs, till you have taken the preſent ſtate of the nation into your conſideration, and then found one thereupon.

The Earl of Effingham condemned the ſpeech and the addreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms. He ſaid the miniſter had put words into the King's mouth, which tended to hold forth an idea, that Parliament had planned the meaſures which had for a ſeries of years been purſued reſpecting America. The contrary was notorious; Parliament had been kept in all poſſible ignorance by adminiſtration, who alone had planned thoſe meaſures which had proved ſo deſtructive to Great-Britain, and to which the loſs of America was ſolely aſcribable. That all along indeed, the Miniſtry had artfully endeavoured to colour their bad policy, under the name of the King, and under the authority of Parliament. That they had preſumed to ſay the whole war was planned by his Majeſty, whoſe plan it no more was than it was his. His Majeſty had too much generoſity to have ſchemed a ſyſtem ſo oppoſite to every idea of liberality, juſtice, and humanity. His Lordſhip went on to ſhew in what other points the words of the ſpeech and addreſs were fallacious and ill-founded! he ſaid, that ſo far from attempting to conciliate matters, Adminiſtration had, from the commencement of the war, done every thing to aggravate America, and widen the breach between her and the mother country; that therefore what the ſpeech called conciliatory meaſures, might properly be ranked among their vigorous and active exertions. He blamed them for their repeated aſſurances to Parliament that France would not interfere, and begged them to recollect that they had heard again and again, at leaſt from one ſide of the Houſe, that France would certainly, according to her conſtant practice, take advantage of our embarraſſments, and endeavour to retrieve her credit. The Earl went over the ground of the arguments of adminiſtration laſt ſeſſion, and in particular accuſed the firſt Lord of the Admiralty of having failed in his promiſe to the Houſe reſpecting the ſtate of the navy. The noble Earl, he ſaid, had declared, "that in his opinion no perſon ought to hold the office of firſt Lord of the Admiralty, unleſs he always took care to have at home a larger force than the Houſe of Bourbon could ſend againſt us." Has this been the caſe as yet, although only one branch of the Houſe of Bourbon was in arms againſt us? On the contrary, were we not inferior every where? That is (he begged to be underſtood) wherever our fleets met the fleets of France. His Lordſhip ſpoke of the affair off Breſt; and after having, in a looſe and deſultory manner, adverted to various other particulars, concluded with objecting to the addreſs.

The Earl of Suffolk ſaid, that the noble Earl [Coventry] had opened his ſpeech with ſaying, that he never retracted his opinion reſpecting America. He could truly affirm the ſame. The noble Earl had likewiſe imputed all our misfortunes to the corruptions, and public and private vices of the times; and ſuppoſed, that no meaſures of ſtate received the ſanction of Parliament, till preceded by a thorough reformation. For his part, he could anſwer for one, that his conduct was not influenced by any ſuch motives. He had neither penſion, ſinecure, nor reverſion, and he could ſafely add, though placed in a very high office under his ſovereign, he was unconſcious of being actuated by any other motives, but a zeal and duty for the intereſts of his King and country. When therefore he gave his ſentiments, either in his official ſituation, or as a member of that Houſe, he ſhould continue to give them without reſerve; little regarding what interpretation might be put upon them; being perfectly ſatisfied of the rectitude of his own intentions.

He ſaid he had no thoughts of riſing thus early, had he not perceived a chaſm in the debate; and leaſt being called upon by a noble Earl over the way [Effingham] to explain, his ſilence ſhould be deemed either as proceeding from inattention to the Houſe, or admitting what had been urged by the noble Lord, to be true as ſtated. [His Lordſhip however forgetting the queſtion put to him by the noble Earl, proceeded without further notice.]

The noble Earl [Coventry] ſaid, that ſeveral noble Lords who ſupported the American meaſures, had been taught by experience to give them up, it might be a very good reaſon; but ſince the laſt ſeſſion circumſtances had changed, that reaſon might operate with ſeveral other noble Lords to change their ſentiments, on account of a different face of affairs. The conteſt originally exiſted between Great-Britain and her Colonies; the grounds of conteſt were ſhifted; it was no longer a queſtion, whether America was to ſubmit, but whether ſhe would accept of the moſt mild and equitable terms, even according to her own ideas; or be conſidered as an open enemy, in alliance with a perfidious and dangerous foe: ſo that, although it might be the opinion of ſeveral of their Lordſhips, that America ſome time ſince was not worth the riſque and expence of recovering, as part of the dominions of the Britiſh crown, the queſtion was now quite different; it was, whether we ſhould ſubmit to France and America, and permit them to dictate their own terms. In this view, the ſeveral negatives given to the motion plainly amounted to this: We will not ſupport you againſt France; it being, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, impoſſible to ſeparate, even in idea, France from America. Indeed the Congreſs have told the Commiſſioners directly ſo; it is evident, therefore, that putting a direct negative to the addreſs, would be no leſs than ſubmitting to any terms France might think proper to preſcribe; and that at a time, when a contrary conduct was ſo obviouſly neceſſary, for the maintaining the honour and dignity of the crown, and promoting and ſecuring the proſperity and ſafety of the kingdom. The beſt way, in his opinion, to obtain a ſecure and honorable peace, was to convince our enemies that we were both willing and able to purſue the war with vigour. Would the noble Lords who object to the motion, have us addreſs France in the following terms? "We are miſerably ſituated; our reſources are exhauſted; our power has departed; pray give us peace." Alarming, indeed, would be the fate of this country, if ſuch abject language were adopted, or ſuch puſillanimous counſels purſued. The noble Lords had much inſiſted on the deplorable ſtate of this country, both in reſpect of its domeſtic ſituation, and its ſtate reſpecting other powers; one of them in particular [Lord Coventry] had talked much of the ſituation of America, and pointed out three different modes of extricating ourſelves from our preſent difficulties. The firſt, by coercion; the ſecond, by declaring America independent; and the third, that idea long ſince exploded, of withdrawing our troops and armies, which was indeed involved in the ſecond, the propoſition which excluſively met the noble Earl's approbation. God forbid that he ſhould ever be a witneſs to that Houſe avowing the independency of America! Would his Lordſhip, who had ſaid ſo much to prove that a plan of coercion was impracticable, infer that we were incapable of continuing the war? Would he infer, that becauſe of adverſe accidents, and circumſtances not foreſeen or provided againſt, we had not met with that degree of ſucceſs our exertions gave us reaſon to expect, that America was irretrievably loſt, and forever lopt off, as the noble Earl expreſſed himſelf, from this country? If the noble Earl was fully of that opinion, he begged leave to aſſure him, that the contrary was the fact; and that his concluſions muſt of courſe prove erroneous. We were, he confeſſed, ſurrounded with numerous difficulties, and threatened with great danger; but our reſources were not exhauſted, our ſpirit was not broken. We had more than once roſe ſuperior to greater difficulties, extricated ourſelves from greater embarraſſments, and ſurmounted dangers much more alarming, becauſe immediately affecting us as a free and independent nation. But ſuppoſing the noble Earl's poſition to be ever ſo clear, ſatisfactory and concluſive; the addreſs, as a meaſure of ſtate, ſtill ſtood clear of all ground of ſolid objection. The ſpeech imported no more than a communication to Parliament of the danger of the kingdom from the perfidy of France. Could it be a queſtion with that Houſe, what was the proper conduct on ſuch an occaſion? That is, whether their Lordſhips ſhould aſſure his Majeſty of their ready ſupport, under the preſent circumſtances, or without propoſing any amendment, to meet the objectionable part of the addreſs, give a direct, unqualified negative to the whole.

Another noble Earl [Briſtol] wiſhes only to ſuſpend the addreſs, till an enquiry be made into the conduct of miniſters: This is a moſt extraordinary propoſition indeed; it has all the defects of a direct negative. under the idea of procuring a remote and uncertain advantage. For my part, I have no objection to a particular enquiry, ſo that it be properly and judiciouſly conducted; but I would have it made in ſuch a manner, that, if ſet on foot, it ſhould not afterwards be defeated; that the two Houſes being engaged on the ſame object, they ſhould not claſh with each other. As for general enquiries, I muſt confeſs I do not much approve of them; they uſually terminate ineffectually; if therefore an enquiry ſhould be thought neceſſary, let it be ſpecifically pointed; and let it be ſo ordered, that all the declared purpoſes of it may be practicable, and fully attainable.

His Lordſhip returned to the general argument, reſpecting the impropriety and puſillanimity of relinquiſhing America, and the means ſtill left in our power to compel her to an acknowledgment of the ſovereignty of the parent ſtate; but ſuppoſing every argument of the noble Earl was allowed its full weight, he begged to ſay that America would not be totally loſt; there were other means in our power which had yet remained untried. Thoſe means were as yet abſtained from; but if the alternative came to be balanced, relinquiſh America, or adopt thoſe means, that would come to be a queſtion of a very ſerious and important conſideration. For his part, he did not heſitate to declare, that he was of opinion that America ought not to be relinquiſhed, nor would he ever conſent to ſuch a ſeparation. We had it ſtill in our power to make her feel the force of this country, though hitherto, out of maternal tenderneſs, Great-Britain had forborne to exert it; how long the ſame ſpirit of unexampled lenity and forbearance might continue, would, in a great meaſure, depend upon future events and intermediate circumſtances.

His Lordſhip concluded, that the addreſs went no further than a general declaration to ſupport his Majeſty in a war againſt France; if a war with America ſhould be involved in a reſiſtance to the perfidious and inſolent demands of France, that was not imputable either to the miniſters, Parliament, or the nation at large. It was a juſt war; it was now become abſolutely neceſſary, as well for the ſake of public ſecurity, as the preſervation of our national intereſts; thoſe, therefore, who might vote for the addreſs, as moved, would vote for that ſecurity, and thoſe intereſts.

(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 29.

The Fly ſchooner, a tender, bound to the Southward from New-York, commanded by Captain Snodgraſs, ſprung a leak, and ran aſhore at Cape-May on Friday, the 15th inſtant. The captain and crew, 11 in number, were made priſoners, and brought to this city on Sunday laſt under guard.

The brig ——, Capt. Allen, from St. Euſtatia for this port, was chaſed aſhore to the ſouthward of our Capes, by a frigate.—We hear great part of her cargoe, together with her ſails and rigging, are ſaved, but the veſſel is loſt.

The London Papers brought by Capt Yallot, arrived at Baltimore, down to September 28, adviſe, That immenſe warlike preparations were making throughout Great Britain and Ireland. That in the latter kingdom there were Independent Corps, amounting to 4,460 men, and 13,000 regulars in camp; all ſaid to be as good troops as any in Europe. That the proſpect of an invaſion, and the lawleſs threatning of death and deſtruction (by the unemployed artificers, who aſſociate with the Liberty and White Boys) to the venders of Engliſh commodities, imported into Ireland, had induced many families to remove from thence with their effects. That ſeveral perſons had been apprehended and committed to priſon, in London, for carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence with the French and Spaniards. That an expedition in the Eaſt-Indies (which coſt the Company upwards of 100,000l. ſterling) againſt Poonah, 900 miles from Bengal, had failed, with the loſs of 3000 men, and ſeveral valuable officers. The remainder of the army, compoſed of Europeans and Natives, conſiſting of 6000 men, were obliged, after being greatly diſtreſſed, to enter into a hard treaty with the enemy, whoſe army amounted to upwards of 60,000 men, principally Natives, to ſave themſelves from the mortification of being made priſoners. That the terms were ſo bad for the Company, that the Governor of Bombay would not comply with any part of it, though hoſtages were left for its performance. That an American brig, with one hundred and eight hogſheads of tobacco, from Virginia, bound to France, had been carried into Liverpool. That an American privateer had been ſunk on the Iriſh coaſt, by two Britiſh frigates. That a French tranſport with 300 officers and ſoldiers, bound from France to the Weſt-Indies, had been carried into Waterford by the Britiſh ſhip of war Graſhopper. That the Lion Britiſh privateer had taken and carried into Fyal, a Spaniſh ſhip bound from Havanna to Cadiz, with 2,000,000 of dollars on board, and a great quantity of cochineal. That the Unicorn privateer of Guernſey had taken a Spaniſh ſhip, bound from Cadiz to Nantz, worth 40,000l. ſterling. That a Spaniſh ſnow, worth 18,000l. ſterling, bound to Port L'Orient, had been captured by a Britiſh privateer. That an Acapulco ſhip, with immenſe riches, ſaid to amount to 750,000l. ſterling, in hard caſh, beſides ingots of gold and ſilver, had been captured and carried into Limerick, by a Britiſh privateer. That Captain Goſſelin, in a privateer from Guernſey, had taken, and (with the aſſiſtance of the Hannah privateer of London) carried into the ſame port, two French Eaſt-India ſhips, laden with tea, ſilks, china, coffee, indigo, chintz, muſlin, ſeven cheſts of gold duſt, and 600,000 dollars, valued at 250,000l. ſterling. That the value of the veſſels which lay at Limerick, including theſe prizes, and twelve Engliſh Eaſt-Indiamen, which a ſtrong ſquadron had been ſent to convoy to England, amounts to more than four millions and a half ſterling.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, or of

¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the Coffee-houſe, on Monday Evening, the 3d January next, at Six o'Clock, to chooſe twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing Year.

December 27, 1779.

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE,

CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A ſmall Quantity of Braſs Wire,

Of ſuitable ſizes for Bruſh-makers, drawing-wire, button ſhanks, ſieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as uſual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the beſt quality,

By Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the ſubſcriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raiſed nor ſhorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linſey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters ſewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linſey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any perſon ſecuring the goods and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November laſt, A Black HORSE, five years old next ſpring, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſwitch mane and tail, and ſome ſaddle marks on his Back. Whoever ſecures horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the ſubſcriber gets his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS,

Mill-wright, Cheſter County, State of Pennſylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about ſeven years old, 15 hands high, has a large ſtar on his forehead, and a broad ſnip on his noſe, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occaſionally, ſhort ſwitch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine ſpirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief and horſe, that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and delivers the horſe to the ſubſcriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Eaſton, or any of his deputies, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only Three Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th inſtant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premiſes.

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennſylvania Spelling-Books, in large or ſmall Quantities; New-England and Manſon's Primers; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE. ‡

Juſt imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff,

A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

THE CLERK of the Market, in purſuance of his duty, and ſpecial direction to enforce the laws preventing abuſes in the Markets and ſale of proviſion, now gives this public notice, That he is reſolved to proſecute any perſons offending againſt the laws, without reſpect of perſons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how puniſhable, viz.

Firſt. The purchaſing any proviſions or victuals whatſoever, for the food of man, at their own houſes, in the ſtreets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houſes, or other places than the public Market-houſes.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any ſuch proviſions or victuals, before the ſame ſhall be brought for ſale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or diſſuading any perſons from bringing their proviſions to Market for ſale.

Fourthly. The purchaſing the above articles to ſell again, within four miles of the Court-Houſe, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or huckſters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The puniſhments inflicted by law are, for the firſt offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles foreſtalled or regrated, and impriſonment for two months; and accumulated puniſhments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as thoſe of the country, would reap from obſerving theſe regulations, would ſoon make all compulſion of law unneceſſary: But the ſubſcriber is reſolved to do his duty in this reſpect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his ſervant, found in the breach of the law, are proſecuted. And he expects that ſuch of the inhabitants as wiſh to ſee abuſes prevented, and a fair general plan of ſale promoted, will not only comply ſtrictly with the law themſelves, but diſcountenance, and enable the ſubſcriber to puniſh, thoſe who do otherwiſe.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magiſtrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into conſideration the price allowed by Act of Aſſembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not ſufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpoſe at this ſeaſon of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the firſt of February next. JOHN ORD, Preſident.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

In Burlington county, near Mount-Holly.

AN excellent Bay STALLION, for covering and riding; he trots and canters exceeding well: Called Jupiter, riſing five years old, full fourteen hands and a half high, and is well made in proportion to his height. His ſire is a Briton's colt, and is warranted to be a ſound horſe. ¶ 1 w. JOSEPH BUDD, junior.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a ſmall ſorrel horſe, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the ſaid John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Conſtable of the townſhip of Merion.

December 15, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on immediately,

The BUNCH of GRAPES Tavern,

In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets: Enquire of JOHN BENEZET, at the North-Eaſt Corner of Front and Pine-ſtreets. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old riſing ſix, he has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the ſhoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horſe and Thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW OLIPHANT.

New-Caſtle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the meſſuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickſon, Joſhua North, John Allman, Chriſtopher Willſon, John Gregory and Iſaac Attwood, all late of the county aforeſaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly thereof, have been ſold by the Commiſſioner appointed for that purpoſe. This is therefore to notify all perſons claiming any right or title to, intereſt in, or profits ariſing out of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, ſold as the property of any of the perſons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands againſt any of the ſaid perſons, that the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Caſtle will ſit at the Court-houſe in the town of New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any perſon or perſons reſpecting the title of any meſſuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, ſo ſold as aforeſaid, as to adjuſt and ſettle any accounts, debts, dues or demands againſt all or any of the perſons aforenamed, whoſe eſtates have become forfeited as aforeſaid, according to the directions of an act of Aſſembly of the ſaid State.

By order of the Court aforeſaid,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white ſpot in her forehead, white acroſs her ſhoulders, with a brown ſpot in the white, white under her belly, and alſo white hind feet and tail; ſhe is a remarkable ſmall cow, and the horns particularly are very ſmall and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the ſaid cow to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the ſaid cow may be found ſhall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

CAME to the Plantation of JOHN HANNIS, in Paſſyunk townſhip, two ſmall BULLS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CAME to the PLANTATION of the SUBSCRIBER, in Cheltenham townſhip, about the twentieth of laſt month, a large WHITE HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS CARROLL. *Dec.* 10. *

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywiſe concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, ſome time ſince, praying a law might paſs for ſhutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wiſſahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all thoſe who think themſelves injured by it, are deſired to make their objections at the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a law ſhould not paſs for ſhutting up the ſaid road. *6w.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania hath been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Aſſembly paſſed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of public auctions and vendues, &c. HE therefore takes this earlieſt opportunity of informing the public: And that his ſtore, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, will be open for the reception of all ſuch goods as are to be diſpoſed of agreeable to ſaid act, where conſtant attendance will be given, until a more centrical ſtore can be procured, which will be as ſoon as poſſible. He likewiſe will give his attendance at the Coffee-houſe (in Coffee-houſe hours) when he may be ſpoke with, attend ſales there, or where it may beſt ſuit the owners of ſuch property as the ſaid act admits of for ſale. And the public may be aſſured that, with a ſtrict adherence to ſaid act, every thing for their ſatisfaction reſpecting ſaid office will be done, in the power of their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, on the 24th day of November laſt, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be five years old this graſs, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a ſmall blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is deſired to come to the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

TUTORS WANTED,

In the ſeveral SCHOOLS *of the* UNIVERSITY *in PHILADELPHIA.*

TUTORS, qualified to teach the *Latin Language*, *Engliſh*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic* and the *Mathematics*, are wanted at the Univerſity in Philadelphia. Such Perſons as ſhall think proper to offer their Services in this Seminary of Learning, which it is intended ſhall be put on the moſt reſpectable Footing, are deſired to apply to the Rev. Dr. EWING, the Rev. Mr. WHITE, and the Rev. Mr. WEIBERG, a Committee appointed by the Truſtees for this Purpoſe.

WAS impreſſed by Samuel Boutcher, Waggonmaſter, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, A light brown ſtray HORSE, about eight years old, a few white hairs on his forehead, and grey hairs at the root of his tail, a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

Nov. 3, 1779. SAMUEL BOUTCHER.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates

IS now kept by the ſubſcribers, in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other inſtruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inſpection of Peter Thomſon, who has had long experience in that buſineſs, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſors of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect.

All perſons having real eſtates, ſuch as houſes and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, paſture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to ſell and diſpoſe of, are deſired to give in writing a true deſcription of the houſes, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the loweſt prices they will take, in order that purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information, attended with as little trouble as poſſible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers at their office, or at the Coffee-houſe. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured they will take the greateſt care in procuring them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe. And they beg leave to return their thanks to thoſe gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the ſale of their real eſtates, &c. and requeſt a continuance of their favour, and ſhall at all times be obliging to purchaſers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houſes and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Virginia States, for ſale. ‡

THE Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, take this method to inform the taxable inhabitants of ſaid county of the days of appeal, and where held, for the firſt Continental Tax for the Year 1779.

For Lower Merion, Lower Dublin, Kingſeſſing and Paſſyunk, in the upper chamber of the Court-houſe, on Monday, the 27th December 1779.

For Blockley, Oxford, Briſtol and Cheltenham, on Tueſday the 28th.

For North, High Street and Upper Delaware Wards, on Wedneſday the 29th.

For Dock, Walnut, Cheſtnut and Lower Delaware Wards, on Thurſday the 30th.

For the Northern Liberties, Eaſt and Weſt, and Moyamenſing, on Friday the 31ſt.

For Mulberry, South and Middle Wards, on Monday, the 10th of January next.

For the following townſhips, at the houſe of Jacob Wentz, jun. in Worceſter townſhip; viz.

For Providence, Marlborough, Frederick, Upper and Lower Salford, Upper Hanover and Hatfield townſhips, on Tueſday, the 4th of January next.

For Douglaſs, Upper Merion, Whitpain, Frankford and New Hanover, Limerick, Perkiomen and Skippack, Gwinedth, Montgomery and Franconia townſhips, on Wedneſday, the 5th of January.

For Plymouth, Norriton, Worceſter and Towamenſing townſhips, on Thurſday, the 6th.

For the remaining townſhips at the houſe of John Heſſer, in Germantown, viz.

For Upper Dublin, Horſham, Whitemarſh, Roxborough, Biberry and Springfield townſhips, on Friday, the 7th of January next.

For Germantown, Manor of Moreland and Abington townſhips, on Saturday, the 8th.

The appeals to begin each day at nine o'clock in the morning.

All perſons having eſtates in townſhips or wards where they do not reſide will take notice, that there is no tranſfer of property, each eſtate muſt pay the tax in the townſhip or ward where it is. It is expected that all perſons intending to appeal will attend on the days appointed, as they cannot be heard any other time, it being abſolutely neceſſary that the tax be collected and paid into the Treaſury with the utmoſt expedition.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE HONEY, junior, Clerk.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th of November, 1779, A BAY HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB HONNOLD. ¶

WAS taken up near the Swedes Church, a ſorrel MARE, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in a ſhort time, by

§ JAMES SHILLINGFORD.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make ſale of the Tickets of the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of March next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſk of the ſaid States. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Conſequence of the above Reſolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the firſt day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all poſſible expedition until finiſhed. Such perſons therefore as chooſe to become purchaſers are to apply before ſaid date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Manufactory in South-Alley, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, on Hudſon's Square, an Aſſortment of Coatings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlaſtings, &c. Spinners employed as uſual, by

‡5w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, junior.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.